

The Louisianian.

Published Thursday and Sunday.

OFFICE 114 CARondelet STREET,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Wm. G. BROWN, Editor and Publisher.

P. B. S. PINCHBACK, Manager.

OUR AGENTS.

MISSISSIPPI.—Daniel E. Young,
Greenville.
LOUISIANA.—John A. Washington,
Black Hawk, Concordia Parish; Hon. G.
T. K. Adams, Alexandria; Antoine & Stretton,
Shreveport; A. G. Ruth, Carroll Parish.
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—James
A. D. Green, Washington City.
ILLINOIS.—Lewis B. White, Chicago.
KENTUCKY.—Dr. R. A. Green, Louisville.

OUR CHOICE FOR PRESIDENT, 1872.
U. S. GRANT.

THURSDAY AUGUST 3, 1871.

Mr. Geo. E. Paris is our special
agent, and is authorized to solicit
subscriptions and receive payment
of bills.

THE THIRD WARD HOWLERS.

The managers of the 3rd ward
club have for sometime engaged in
the outrageous practice of disenfranchising
legitimate voters of the
ward and of insulting invited speakers,
but they reached the climax of
political indecency last Saturday
night by sending a hundred or more
of clowns from their club room to
Senator Barber's private residence,
where they halted and made use of
the most disgusting epithets in
reference to him.

Sensor Barber's offense seems to
be that the 3rd ward elected him
Senator, that he is not willing to
repudiate his election, that he stands
by the members of the administration
who were elected when he was,
and that he does not support Lieutenant
Governor Dunn for Governor
Warmoth's place at least a year
and a half before he can even get a
nomination for it. Because he is
unwilling to assist in drawing the
mass of our people into a fight
which may affect their situations
and take bread from the mouths of
their wives and children, make them
squander their votes to feed the
ambition of those who will refuse to
give them any compensation for the
places they may lose in this partisan
scramble, because in short he has an
opinion of his own and cherishes it
ardently as an honest man should,
conceding at the same time the
right of other people to hold their
opinions as freely and as independently
as he holds his.

Have we not come to a fearful
pass when colored men like howling
demons, not only beat down free
speech in their ward clubs but
parade the streets at night to disturb
the quiet of a gentleman's
residence with expressions of insulting
remarks against its occupants?

We as colored people complain
that white people make us
the victims of their prejudice
and proscription, we charge it
upon them that they shut up all
avenues of lucrative employment,
and insult us by refusing us admission
to places of instruction and
amusement upon terms of equality,
and yet in the presence of these allegations
of grievous injustice, as soon as we possess even one tithe
of their power, we run riot in the
commission of deeper wrongs
against men of our own color for
no other reason than a slight difference
of opinion as to the choice of
men as standard bearers in our
party.

If we should hear howls from the
Democratic press that negro suffrage
has proved a failure, we should simply regard them as the
echoes of the negro howls on Canal
street. If we should have to encounter,
in the future, an opposition
on the part of our natural political
enemies, made up of mingled forces,
social coercion and political black-
guardism, we shall cite this conduct
in front of Gen. Barber's house
as the most encouraging precedent
with the added shame of acknowledging
that the example was set by colored
men against colored men.

If the Custom House thinks it
can afford to encourage such outrageous
proceedings, and continues
to be successful in gaining the alli-

ance of colored men whose moral
sense is degraded enough to carry
them out, and if respectable colored
men continue to prostitute what
ever influence they possess to the
agitation of such wanton insults to
our respectable families, we shall
soon not have any Republican party,
but there will be found in front of
somebody's house a few blackguards
who will be eternal members of the
can't get away club.

NO EAR FOR MUSIC.

These second number of the *Mitral-
leuse* has made its appearance, and
as our suspicions led us to anticipate
ridicule of the negro, with distorted
features, physical malformation
and otherwise under every
possible disadvantageous and disgraceful
circumstance, is to be a
distinguishing characteristic of its
cartoons, we meekly "accept the
situation." Our admonition as to
the injustice and folly of such a
course being unheeded, we have
but to assure the conductors of
that paper, that he is utterly mis-
taken, if he fancies that "no one
but the Editor of the *Louisianian*
ever dreamed" of attributing the
character we did to his cartoons,
and we tell him that persistence in so
offensive and reprehensible a course,
can not but effectually alienate
our entire race, from all sympathy
with or respect for such a journal, and
leave this "double-back-action" we-
paper without the approval or dis-
ciplehip of even the Gentleman
whose cause he has so valiantly
constituted himself the champion of.
By the way, we see that the
Grand Era in the following lan-
guage indignantly declines to ex-
change with the *Mitralleuse*:

In conclusion, we have to state, that we
peremptorily decline to exchange with
this open enemy and defamer of the black
men of this State, who do not choose to
affiliate or think as they do, and whose
compliments to those who do, are not
only coarse, but senseless, and contradictory.

Obviously, this paper could prosper
without aid or countenance
from "the negro," perhaps the
feature so objectionable to "our
kind" will be that, which will
secure sufficient welcome and patronage
from certain quarters to
make it all that its conductors need,
we therefore say no more about the
Cartoons.

We turn briefly to the "Captured
Gun," over which the Editor, not
content with so "easy" a capture,
in the height of his exultation turns
it upon the enemy from whom it
was taken, and finds it a "very effective
piece." Let us see what effect
it is calculated to produce. In the
first place, if it is intended as a
parry of our thrust, it exhibits
some little dexterity, but it also dis-
plays great obliquity of perception,
in not recognizing the difference
between things that possess no
possible analogy, and shows that
the writer, either, is attempting to
dupe his readers into the belief that
he has "caught us once upon the
lip," or, that his logical
perceptions are no keener than his
"ear for music." For what can possibly
differ more, than the evident
aimless character, and tendency of
his caricature, and of ours? His
was distinctly and emphatically of-
fensive, as built upon the basis of
the practices of the "good old
times" and mocked physical, inevitable
characteristics of certain por-
tions of our race. Our satire was
on something evitable. His ridicule
was of unsightliness of the negro.
Ours was one of the attributes of
mind. It is unnecessary to pursue
such an antagonist, and he must
surrender his "captured gun."

He labors hard to create the im-
pression that we demand to his sub-
jecting colored men to the same or
deals that white men are called on
to endure. The mode in which we
dealt with Mr. Burch is prompt and
ample refutation of any such ridicu-
lous assertion. We object to ex-
aggerations of characteristics grow-
ing out of a condition, which, hu-
manity is desiring and endeavoring
universally to wipe out and forget;
but honest, equal, criticism "harm-
less" or otherwise, we could not be
so simple as to object to; and our
whole course gives denial to our
being cursed with any such narrow
mindedness. We think we have said
enough on this subject and quit it.

The *Attakapas Register* of July 28
has this paragraph on the political
association of Lieut Governor Dunn.
The placing of Dunn at the head
of the opposition to Governor War-
moth is simply to bait the colored
voters; and it is not a sincere move-
ment in his interests. We deeply
regret this, and hope that he may
be withdrawn from his present as-
sociates, that his course may be
onward and upward as a wise leader
of his people.

THE NEGRO'S FRIENDS.

The negro's color is a badge of
his past condition, and though there
may be individual members of our
race who are able to escape the pen-
alty of African descent, the effort
to do so and the social agreement
which allows it are altogether excep-
tional. In nine cases out of ten a
colored man's pedigree is accessible,
and it is always used to his disad-
vantage despite the blue eyes and
sandy hair he may possess.

Of course the social aspect of this
question carries with it the doom
of exile from spheres of wealth,
culture and power; but the political
evil of a colored skin exceeds the
social ills of our past condition.
White Republicans exact of us fealty
to the party which gave us all we
possess politically, and white
Democrats despise us for our ingrati-
tude if we fail to rise to the natu-
ral level of manhood.

On this account we, as a race, are
between the hawk of Republican
demagoguism and the buzzard of
democratic prejudice. The aspirants
for position in our party threaten
us with excommunication if we do
not follow every jack o' lantern
who raises his feeble and uncertain
light, and the Democrats invite us
to annihilation if we turn away from
these Republican jacks o' lantern.

Truly ours is a great risk. There
are a great many of our people
whose memories are keener than
their perception, who because a
man was once true, are unable to de-
tect the attitudes of falsehood he
may afterwards assume.

Now it seems to us that there are
one or two tests by which to try the
professions of the most long-mouthed
among those who claim to be
disinterested friends of the negro
race. One is the test of consistency.

If a man claims to be the friend
of the negro, the first demonstra-
tion of it should be made in the
sphere of his morals. He should
speak by a consistent example, a
people who are struggling out of the
enslaved condition of slavery into
the voluntary sphere of matrimo-
nial relations.

He should honor the effort of a
poor people to rise from casual
cohabitation to conjugal relations
for life. But when, as we know
the case with some of our professed
white friends, they not only live in
conebinage with colored women,
but even try to thrust these same
women upon the wives of colored
gentlemen—men who do all they
can to increase the host of colored
conebinages by flattering attentions
to colored girls who are injured in
the estimation of their own race
if they accept such attentions, then
we say that such whitemen be they
ever so long mouthed, in their pro-
fessions of friendship to our race,
fail in the first and most essential
test of friendship to our people.

The other test is political
equality. We take an illustration,
that of political conferences. When a
man undertakes to lead, whether he
be white or colored, if he is fit to
lead, his first object should be to
command the sources of influence.
If he aspires to be called the
negroes' friend, his first effort ought
to be to put colored men qualified
for the task, in such a relation of
at least assistant leadership, as will
aid him in securing the confidence and
respect of his own race, who from
long habit believe in the natural
superiority of white men. If in op-
position to this natural course of
true friendship we find white men
pretending to care more for the
colored people than the prominent
men of the colored race do, while
at the same time they prey upon
the women's frailties and reject the
men's counsels, then we say Lord
save us from their friends.

With an unscrupulous disregard
of all decency in debate, and of all
fairness in parliamentary proceed-
ings, with a hypocritical pretension
to love of our race and almost un-
paralleled meanness in cheating an
ignorant and a confiding people,
there has been conjoined, the direct
social relations and the lowest arts
of the demagogues along with the
greatest cowardice, in many of the
meetings created by such friends
and ruled for their own purposes.

HO! FOR VIRGINIA!

On the morning of August 12, an
excursion under the auspices of
Prof. P. M. Williams, will leave the
City for Virginia. Parties desirous
of taking the trip, should be prompt
in their application to participate.
The cost of the round trip will be
\$30.

A BREACH OF TRUST.

There is a rumor extant that
a Marshal Packard intends get-
ting the Republican State Conven-
tion. He seems to have concluded
that his little "ring" can run the
State as well as Federal offices,
and has concocted a deep scheme
to inveigle the representative men
from all parts of the State into his
power, and lock them up in his
marshal's bonded warehouse.

The facts are these: the State
Committee called the Convention to
meet at the Hall of the House of
Representatives, Mechanics Insti-
tute, on the 9th inst., but after the
Committee adjourned and dis-
persed, President Packard and his
aide, *the New Orleans Times*, *the Bee*,
and the *Times*, *the Bee*, *the Bee*,
from the resolution the words desig-
nating the place of meeting, for
the purpose of more conveniently
carrying out this "gun-powder plot"
which was to satisfy their dreams
of power at the cost of wailing and
weeping throughout the land.
But the treacherous scheme is a
fizzle. "The best laid plans of
mice and men, gang all aglee." Sub-
urban members of the State
Committee audaciously support the
universal public opinion, that the
resolution as passed, and not as
manipulated and falsified by Messrs.
Packard and Horwig, is the law for
the guidance of the Convention!

These treacherous politicians prob-
ably never read the poet Con-
gress's striking and applicable
lines. We quote for their bene-
fit:

Shallow artifices beguile suspicion,
And like a cobweb veil but thinly shades
The face of thy design; alone disquing
What should have never been seen—the
perfect mischief!
Then, like the adder, venomous and
dead,
Hast stung the traveler; and, after
heal,
Not his prurient voice, when thou
think'st
To hide the rustling leaves and banded
grass
Conspires and point the path which thou
hast crept.
O fate of fools! O victims to contriving;
In execution, passion, lame and lost!

But, seriously. Was there ever
before conceived so bold yet so stupid
—so daring and so hopeless—
an attempt to muzzle a free people
and cheat them of their well con-
sidered policy and purpose. Surely
the Mentor of these factionists is
far from being "a sage man and
wise," or their political prospects
are at a more desperate ebb than
even we had imagined. For there
can be but one explanation possible
for this outrageous breach of trust
proven upon Marshal Packard, and
for which he persistently refuses to
make amends. The bogus delega-
tions to the State Convention cre-
ated under the auspices of a part of
the Committee and its "ring," were
to be privately notified of the place
of meeting, organized before the leg-
itimate delegates could find them
out; this juggling the people and
party into a false position which
must end in division and give the
State an easy prey to the Democ-
racy in 1872.

When men calling themselves
Republicans dare even dream of
such a monstrous usurpation, it is
full time the people arise in their
might and administer a rebuke that
will prove life long in its effects!

OUR ANSWER.

The *Citizen's Guard*, which
has about a hundred bona fide sub-
scribers, and which is owned by the
Custom House at the expense of
those who are forced to support it
or lose their places, and which is
edited by some white men under
the shadow—a very feeble one—of
a colored man's name, says that:

"The Tactics of disorganizers
seem to trouble the LOUISIANIAN
amazingly. The Third Ward is the
special object of attack, simply be-
cause the bona fide voters there are
unable to appreciate the eloquence
of Pinchback or the sophistry and
treachery of an inherent bible
banger."

The manager of this journal has
not a word to say in reply to those
who admit that colored men will
under any circumstances refuse to
hear regularly selected speakers be-
cause of a disposition to toady to
an interloper; and as for the in-
herent bible banger we suppose a bible
banger that has brought him to the
front rank of his race will not
only keep him there, but secure to
him the respect that can never be-
long to him who breaks the seal of
journalistic honor and sells the
secrets of his employers.

We had pleasant interviews yester-
day with Hon. J. Henri Burch,
of East Baton Rouge, and Messrs.
J. J. Allain of West Baton Rouge,
and Harlan of the *Lafayette*
Times.

THE NEW FOOT.

A salubrious journal, or ambi-
tious paper, or ambitious paper,
in the name of Governor Warmoth,
and Sweetheart of the Ku-Klux
Democracy take up the chorus and
the echo rings throughout the State.
The *New Orleans Times*, the *Bee*, the
Times, and the *Times* help up the
same string as do the factionist
leaders at public meetings; and the
school-house-burning, negro-mob-
bing organs in the parishes get from
them their key notes.

Why this concourse, not only
in opinion but almost in word, be-
tween the disorganizers of our party
and the apologists and defenders
of the bloody massacres of 1866 and
1868? Why the secret meetings
which have become notorious
throughout this city, between cer-
tain Custom House leaders and the
most virulent of all the Democratic
orators who cried aloud for the blood
of the black man; but two short years
ago, and also with but too sanguin-
ary success? Plainly, we assert, be-
cause an understanding exists be-
tween these so-called Republicans
and those more open, if not more dan-
gerous, foes to our great Radical
party of progress. For personal
aggrandizement—a mere mess of
pottage—these men are seeking to
bind hand and foot our noble lead-
ers—who never yet have failed to
bring us victory—and opening a
way for the enemies of progress and
equal rights to reduce our beloved
Louisiana to the condition of Ten-
nessee and the Carolinas.

That this coalition of treason and
oppression will succeed, we have no
serious fears. We know that al-
ready many who were deluded for a
time by these treacherous Cap-
tains, have again fallen into the
ranks of our noble standard bear-
ers. Yet while we have full faith
in a final triumph, we consider it
the sacred duty of every patriotic
Republican to at all times and in
all places denounce those who have
betrayed their trust. Judas Isca-
riot was scarcely more despicable
than they.

It may now be too late to pre-
vent these men holding and holding
a second Convention; but we appeal
to the people in every parish to
gather in their strength and majesty,
and in terms befitting such
business denounce and repudiate
the men who shall thus falsely pre-
tend to represent them. In this
way only can be scotched the snake
and the Ku-Klux left without en-
couragement or hope for 1872.

Rumor says that a special agent
of the Federal Government will
soon be in our city to enquire into
the recent and present heavy ex-
penses of the New Orleans Custom-
house. It is asserted that it is not
impossible, among other things
which will be done, there will be a
scrutiny of "how it happens" that at
such monthly payment of employ-
ees the cash of services rendered
for legitimate labor to the General
Government has been taken. If
this should happen to be true the
United States District Court will
in all probability have a stray pro-
secution of two for perjury. Look
to yourselves, boys.

The *New Orleans Republican* in a
recent issue said, that the "circula-
tion and influence" of the *Pelicanian*
Republican were "limited," whereas
our St. Francisville contemporary
gets a large and offers in disproof of
so grave a charge his affidavit that
"the actual circulation is two hundred
and ninety" and all up to it.

OUR CORRESPONDENCE.

For the Louisianian.

Mr. Editor, DEAR SIR:
In last Sunday's issue of your
valuable periodical, I find an article
headed "RESULT OF USURPA-
TION." And as the same gives
rise to a great deal of reflection and
worse conjectures, I am constrained
to appeal through your columns,
to the community as to the neces-
sity of its immediate consideration.

It seems so impolitic at this crisis
that men who deem themselves true
and loyal to their party, and unswerv-
ing in their friendship to our
race, should so far forget their as-
sertions, and by their actions
not only have betrayed their friend-
ship for our prosperity, but un-
qualifyingly deplored the harmony of
the Republican Party, and so far
have not failed in the productions
of disensions, and also bid fair to
defeat a Republican Election in
1872.

Can it be possible that whitemen
so easily forget their promises
to our people, and believe that we
can at all times be blinded and led
to a precipice where we are to be
thrown off by such pretended friends

for their ambitious ends? Can
they, dare they persist in an
attempt to divide the Republican
party and then assert that they do
it for the good of our people and a
Republican Community? What guar-
antees have we, that should the
Custom House Ring succeed in the
re-election of S. B. Packard, and
such others of that faction as Pres-
ident and other offices of trust in
our State Committee they would not
disagree among themselves for Gu-
bernation!

I for my part avow it. All around
us we see and hear enough to con-
vince us that there is more than one
aspirant for Executive power in that
ignominious clique. And although
they, in their attempt to wrest the
Executive Department from the
hands of Governor Warmoth, do
inscribe on their banners (as a
security for their sincerity) the
name of our friend Oscar J. Dunn,
yet I would beseech that gentlemen
of our race to have a care! and re-
member that that dodge won't take
among us at this crisis.

Again I ask you COLORED VOTERS
what security have you that these
men would even support Lieutenant
Governor Dunn for Governor of
the State in our primary elections?
Can we or shall we tolerate such
scheming despotism in our State
Committee? Are these gentlemen
aware of the obligations that are
due to their party constituents? Is
this a time for selfish intrigues, and
other grievous offenses for emolu-
ments? I warn you! Colored
voters! do not countenance an ac-
t that will not only cause your party
consternation, but your race to suffer,
no matter whose name that they
may inscribe on their banners.

And now as a warning to those
leaders of this partisan clique, those
devilers of disension, your time
will come sooner or later, when you
will be called upon to give an ac-
count of your stewardship, and
should you be found, as the unwis-
e servant who "buried his talent" you
must not be surprised, nor consider
yourself ill-used when your positions
are taken away from you, and given
to him who has been true to his
allegiance. Remember that you
were appointed to ameliorate in the
discharge of your duty, and not to
make strife; and if President Grant
is not cognizant of the injury that
is already effected in the *Republican*
through your efforts to defeat our
State Administration, it is time that
he should become acquainted with
our State affairs. For a removal of
Federal Officials is the only remedy
for a Republican victory in this
State in 1872.

OBSERVER.

FROM PORTER TO PROFESSOR.

A SKETCH OF THE NEW COLORED PRO-
FESSOR OF EX-SENATOR REVELS.
COLLEGE IN MISSISSIPPI.

Lawrence Minor, a colored porter
on the steamer General Lytle, of the
Louisville and Cincinnati mail line,
was a few days since tendered one
of the chairs in Alcorn University,
in the State of Mississippi, and has
accepted the position. Alcorn Uni-
versity was founded a year or two
since by the state legislature, and an
endowment fund of \$50,000 per an-
num was appropriated for its sup-
port. This annual income is to be
paid for five years, after which it is
expected that the university, by
private donations, will be self-sus-
taining. A letter received by the
newly-made professor states that
the university has been located in
Adams county, Mississippi, near
Natchez, and will be opened for the
reception of students the 1st of Oc-
tober next. The institution is to be
devoted exclusively to colored pupils.

A reporter of the Louisville Courier-
Journal visited the new-made pro-
fessor a few days since, and tells the
result thus:
"Prof. Minor was born on Linwood
plantation, in Ascension parish,
Louisiana, a few miles from Don-
aldsonville, and some seventy-five
miles up the river from New Or-
leans. His father was the rich
owner of the plantation, a bachelor
up to the time of his death. He
had three children by Minor's moth-
er—two boys and one girl. The
daughter is now living in Cleveland,
Ohio, and has a son private secre-
tary to Lieutenant Governor Dunn.
One of the sons was an officer in the
first colored company ever raised in
the United States, and participated
in most of the battles of Missouri
and Arkansas under Curtis. He
died some years since from malaria
contracted in service. The other
son is the subject of this article.
Before the father's death he was
importuned by lady members of his
family—which was and is one of
the best in the south—to give his
children a thorough education, to
which he consented, and engaged a

private tutor for that purpose. As
they grew up he prepared to send
them north, where better facilities
existed, but death intervened before
carrying out his intention. He left
provision in his will, however, man-
nitting the children and their
mother, and providing for the fur-
ther education of the former. In
the year 1848, Lawrence, then quite
a young man, entered the class of
'50 in Oberlin college, Ohio, where
he is said to have been distinguished
for proficiency in every study he
undertook. During his senior year,
however, a slight difficulty occurred
between himself and one of the
tutors, which was brought to the
attention of the faculty. The option
was given him to either apologize
or be dismissed. With all the blood
of his father boiling in his veins at
the real or fancied injustice done
him, he embraced the latter alterna-
tive, and left the college.

In 1860 he went to New Orleans,
and taught school for four years or
more. He then married, and, com-
ing north, went on the river as por-
ter on one of the steamers of the
Louisville and Henderson mail line,
where he remained until taking a
similar position on the mail line be-
tween Louisville and Cincinnati. In
this position, it may be the remark-
ed from the experience of all who
knew him, he was noted for the
courteous and dignified manner in
which the duties of his place were
accomplished. It was always a mat-
ter of wonder that he should have
remained in such a subordinate and
obscure situation, but, as he
said yesterday, the provision for his
family forbade any political aspira-
tions he might have had, and kept
him close to the business that as-
sured to them a comfortable sub-
sistence. In this position he re-
mained until the reception of the
news as above stated, of his ap-
pointment as professor in Alcorn
University. This appointment in-
sured him a salary of \$2,500 per an-
num, and, if we mistake not, the
place will lead to a much higher
emolument.

The question how the negro race
is to be educated, Gov. Alcorn seems
to have solved. With ex-Senator
Revels, the future president of the
college, the public is familiar; of
Lawrence Minor it may be said
that no better selection could have
been made. His capacity for the
position is undoubted; he seems
(and a knowledge of him for years
back bears out the justice of the ap-
pearance) a man of strong, good
sense as a basis, on which has been
built a substantial education. He
converses fluently upon subjects
such as indicate the cultivated mind,
writes an admirable hand, and com-
poses a letter such as any educated
man would indite. In short, laying
all prejudice aside, he is as well, if
not better educated than the ma-
jority of men met every day in so-
cial life, and the people of Missis-
sippi are to be congratulated that
the care of their youth has fallen
into such good hands. Upon the
subject of the political aspect of
affairs in the south, Minor is reticent;
but, so far as relating to his own
people, it may safely be asserted
that his views will be productive of
good to them and of commensurate
benefit to the white people of the
State.

In personal appearance, Minor is
a strikingly handsome man for one
of his color. He is a bright man-
ly, with features peculiar to his race
but slightly developed. He is very
tall, rather stout, and dignified in
demeanor. His conversation is fluent
and pleasant, discussing readily
any subject you may introduce. He
has always borne the reputation
with those with whom he has been
connected as quite a remarkable
man, and is perhaps as well known
upon the river from Cincinnati to
Henderson as almost any man
above or below him in position.

—Weekly Republican.

"AND THERE WERE MIRACLES IN THOSE DAYS!"
A North Carolina negro, who has
been a wandering idiot from a blow
received on the skull while a servant
in the Confederate army, was the
other day subjected to a difficult
operation at the hands of a skillful
surgeon, after the result of the op-
eration was, as he opened his eyes and
said: "We was dogs gone to Manassas,
yesterday. What is to-day?"

The foregoing incident comes to
us in a Democratic paper of the
most chivalric susceptibilities, and
is employed as a text whereon to
preach a most sermon over the
lifty superiority that North Caroli-
nians possess over their fellow-citizens
in every respect, and in the
surgical line more particularly.
We are not disposed to question
the equity of this claim, but since

In my ap-
tute, I asser-
ham had be-
not vote for
was nomina-
can conveni-
have since in-
understand
clares he su-
was nomina-
vention he w-
Mr. Keller
Gov. Warmoth
if nominated
vention with
Governor. Y-
correction.

Ang. 2nd 1871

POLITI-
Hall, N. Y. W-
PUBLICAN MOV-
July 29th 1871
To the Repu-
Ward, in po-
by the State ex-
tion will be he-
Minor, Augu-
delegates to th-
assembly on th-
The Poll was
wam on congr-
phone "W. H. B-
clock in the m-
All finished I
and only refer-
shall be enfil-
that Republic-
idents of the v-
produce their c-
tion before vot-
ed commissio-
Chas. Bruland
Clerks—John
Paul.

President Ninth
licks Mother O-
Charles Leach

At Attorney
compliance with
State Central C-
publican party
ans. I hereby c-
a delegate from
the Republican
meet in this ci-
1871. The elec-
hall of the MO-
street, on MON-
12 M. for 9 P-
tized voters of
allowed to vot-
by word of mou-
President of pop-
Mother Club, U-

the Nor-
using the
tion of
we inly
ded, O-
brethro-
cability
friends I-
body les-
Manassa-
ration is
informed
It is p-
U. S. S-
some f-
remark-
and tin-
sent to
for the s-
who will
mistake
they are
been per-

Low Ordin-
Ordinary.
Good Ordin-
Low Midd-
Middling.
Strict Midd-
Good Midd-
SUGAR:
Received
local deman-
daily demand
Good Fair,
Yellow Chair,
Fair,
Fairly fair,
White.
MOLASSES:
Received
Rebilled, ref-
Rebilled, ref-
Golden Syrup

FLOUR:
The market
sales to-day
Superfine, 10
Double extra,
Tribble extra,
Good Flour,
Choice Extra,
Good Flour,
Good Flour,
DRY SALT M-

President Ninth
licks Mother O-
Charles Leach

